

[CIRCULAR NO. 5.]

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., *June 9, 1862.*

It is intended to prepare for publication the Medical and Surgical History of the Rebellion.

The Medical portion of this work has been committed to Assistant Surgeon J. J. Woodward, United States Army, and the Surgical part to Brigade Surgeon John H. Brinton, United States Volunteers.

All medical officers are therefore requested to co-operate in this undertaking by forwarding to this office such sanitary, topographical, medical and surgical reports, details of cases, essays, and results of investigations and inquiries as may be of value for this work, for which full credit will be given in the forthcoming volumes.

Authority has been given to both the above named gentlemen to issue, from time to time, such circulars as may be necessary to elicit the desired facts, and the medical officers are desired to comply with the requests which may thus be made of them.

It is scarcely necessary to remind the medical officers of the regular and volunteer services that through the means in question much may be done to advance the science which we all have so much at heart, and to establish land-marks which will serve to guide us in future.

It is therefore confidently expected that no one will neglect this opportunity of advancing the honor of the service, the cause of humanity, and his own reputation.

WILLIAM A. HAMMOND,

Surgeon General U. S. A.

PROBLEMS OF THE 17TH CENTURY

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century

and the 18th century. The 17th century was a period of great religious enthusiasm. At the beginning of the century, the French had been converted to Protestantism by the Huguenots, and the French government had been converted to Catholicism by the Jesuits. The 18th century was a period of religious indifference, and the French government had been converted to Catholicism by the Jesuits.

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